

really not disposed to object to nominations for collectors of customs or other appointments at this particular time, but I am put in a position where a nomination is merited, which the President has made in good conscience, and which should be approved. I feel that I must give serious consideration—and I give notice that I am giving serious consideration—to blocking all nominations on the executive calendar unless members of the Finance Committee will at least take some action on the nomination to which I have referred.

I would have no objection if the Finance Committee would meet and vote Mr. Green down. I assume, on the basis of what I have heard, that they would vote overwhelmingly for his approval and that his nomination would be almost unanimously approved by the Senate. If they wanted to take positive action, there would be no basis for my complaint. However, it is clear that, in the closing days of the session, one Senator can, if he wishes, oppose with some force all nominations. He can object to unanimous-consent agreements to consider nominations, if that is required, or he can speak at length on the nominations.

As I say, I will do so only as a last resort. I will do everything I can to avoid retaliation. I hope the leadership of the Senate and the members of the Finance Committee will give serious consideration to this nomination, because it is merited and there really are no valid objections.

COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the confirmation of the nomination of Edward F. O'Malley, of Maryland, to be a comptroller of customs?

Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12900) making appropriations for certain civil functions administered by the Department of Defense, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority and certain river basin commissions for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is my understanding that a major amendment is to be offered by the distinguished acting minority leader, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], relative to the amount to be allowed for public works—

Mr. HRUSKA. Accelerated public works.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The accelerated public works program. I have discussed the matter with several interested Senators, but not all. I should have discussed it with one Senator whom I am glad to see in the Chamber in his role of watchdog.

I should like to ask to propound a unanimous-consent request that when that amendment is offered there be a time limitation of 2 hours, 1 hour to be under the control of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] and the other under the control of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, is this a time limitation on the—

Mr. MANSFIELD. Not on the amendment in which the Senator from Wisconsin is interested.

Mr. PROXMIRE. And not on the rest of the bill?

Mr. MANSFIELD. The amendment the Senator from Wisconsin is going to offer is absolutely excluded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, may I ask the majority leader, if it is understood that there will be a request for a ye and nay vote?

Mr. MANSFIELD. There will be.

Mr. HRUSKA. And if, for any reason, it is not reached today, it will be taken up on Monday, at which time there will be an additional half hour, to be equally divided, for the purpose of discussing and summarizing the arguments for and against the amendment?

Mr. MANSFIELD. The acting minority leader has stated the situation precisely and exactly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISTORTION OF "OLE MISS" INCIDENT

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, in a few days this body will consider a bill to appropriate many millions of dollars to our U.S. Information Agency. Each year this Agency spends a great deal of money in the dissemination of newspa-

pers, magazines, and periodicals from the United States into countries throughout the world, with the idea of bringing to those countries a true picture of life in the greatest nation on the globe.

Unhappily, each year our Information Agency is compelled to spend additional millions in an effort to counteract the distorted image of our way of life created by the national press of this country, through exaggerated news stories and comment about happenings here.

The situation in Mississippi at the present time provides an excellent case in point. The attention that is being directed by the press, radio, and television to the Ole Miss incident is all out of proportion to its value as news.

In fact, the exaggerated publicity being focused on Governor Barnett and the University of Mississippi will, in my opinion, do our country a great deal of harm both here and abroad. The damage to our prestige and the image we have tried to create throughout the world will far outweigh any alleged gains which might accrue to the cause of the integrationists as a result of such publicity.

What will it profit those who serve the cause of integration to gain their end if in the process they bring great harm to our Nation? Will they continue to press for their goal, notwithstanding the serious adverse effect on our Nation?

Mr. President, I am in full sympathy with Gov. Ross Barnett, and with his aims, but the Governor is in a very difficult position. He is doing his utmost to fulfill his campaign pledges and the will of the people of his State. If he is threatened with arrest, then the vast majority of his constituents must be threatened with arrest as well.

I am most disappointed to note that this administration is threatening the use of troops to make it possible for one Negro to be enrolled in an all-white college in Mississippi. Should that course be followed, I fear there will be bloodshed, and the blame must then be placed at the doorstep of the White House.

This Negro, I understand, has had better offers at other schools, but he would not accept any of them. His idea is to enroll in a strictly white school, and it strikes me that his motives should be closely scrutinized.

What are those motives? I do not believe that this Negro is acting on his own. It is my view that he is being urged and motivated by forces far from Mississippi—in New York, in Chicago, and quite probably by forces here in the Nation's Capital. The judges of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals might well have taken those factors into consideration before rendering their decision.

The administration should under no circumstances send soldiers down to Mississippi to try to force the enrollment of Meredith on the University of Mississippi.

Last night on the program "Eyewitness," Charles Collingwood closed the program with a comment to the effect that the pattern of life in the South will not be changed by "legalisms." In this statement Mr. Collingwood is eminently correct. No more will the pattern of life

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in the South be changed by force, Mr. President. Those responsible should realize that fact. We do not need social upheavals at this critical time in our Nation's history. Instead we need unity. All those concerned in this unfortunate affair should take note of this, and the administration would do well to cease its divisive tactics in seeking to solve a social problem through the use of force. The South will not integrate through the use of force, and I dread the consequences that will follow in the wake of any attempt to attain that goal by the sword.

TURKS HALT SHIPPING TO CUBA

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I was pleased to see in the press of September 28 that the Turkish Government has effectively discouraged the use of Turkish ships to carry Soviet cargoes to Cuba. Turkish shipowners complied with their Government's request to halt this trade, and Turkey thereby became the first NATO country to take decisive action in accordance with the stated wishes of President Kennedy and the State Department.

Turkey throughout its history has felt the hot breath of the Russian bear. She has had a fine record of resistance to Communist aggression and territorial ambitions. Her soldiers fought side by side with ours in Korea. They were noted for their courage and their fighting ability. Despite—or ever because of—her exposed position on the frontier of the Soviet Union, Turkey has always been in the front rank of our NATO partners. Her present action follows in this proud tradition.

Certain aspects of the Turkish action struck me with particular force. First of all, the Turkish Government reportedly requested—but did not demand—a halt in the transshipment of cargoes to Cuba. No compulsion was exerted. Secondly, this request was freely honored by the private shipowners—people whose counterparts in other countries have too often put profits before principle, and have put their personal desires before the commitments of an alliance.

A key factor in the Turkish situation was the notably strong and effective representations of the U.S. Government, transmitted by our capable Ambassador in Ankara, Mr. Raymond A. Hare. Ambassador Hare was formerly Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs in Washington, and also, of course, he was our Ambassador to the United Arab Republic in Cairo. He has an outstanding record of winning the confidence of the political leadership in the countries to which he is accredited. I salute Ambassador Hare for the skillful and successful conduct of his mission.

This is not to say, Mr. President, that the State Department has not made equally strong representations to NATO Allies whose ships have carried the bulk of the cargoes that are turning up in Havana Harbor. Some of our NATO friends, however, have remonstrated, first, that Cuba is primarily an American problem; and, second, that they have no authority to interfere with the pri-

vate contracts entered into by their nationals. The ready cooperation of the Turks shows up the hollowness of these arguments. Not only the Turkish Government but also private Turkish citizens and merchants perceive the global significance of Communist encroachments in the Caribbean.

If our friends in Turkey can see matters so clearly, it should not be insuperably difficult to bring the same clarity of vision to our friends elsewhere. Again I call on the State Department to press forward with its diplomatic efforts to isolate Castro commercially as well as ideologically. The times may require short-term sacrifices of profit, but these are premium payments on an insurance policy of long-range protection for the free world.

I ask unanimous consent that the article to which I have referred be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SHIPPING TO CUBA HALTED BY TURKS AT URGING OF UNITED STATES—PRIVATE OWNERS ACCEDE TO ANKARA'S WISH ON HEARING OF AMERICAN ATTITUDE—ACTION IS FIRST IN NATO—10 VESSELS ARE INTERCEPTED EN ROUTE—TYPES OF CARGO INVOLVED NOT DISCLOSED

(By Sam Pope Brewer)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., September 27.—Turkish shipowners have halted all cargo movements to Cuba in their vessels.

The action was taken because of U.S. complaints that members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were aiding Soviet infiltration by allowing cargoes to go to Cuba in their ships.

Turkey's Foreign Minister Meridun C. Erkin confirmed the action today. He said it had been made on his recommendation after he had discovered the strength of the U.S. resentment.

He stressed, however, that the action had been taken by the Turkish shipowners at the request of the Government and not on Government orders. He said the Turkish Government did not claim the power to ban such trade but the shipowners had willingly cooperated.

Mr. Erkin said he did not know how many Turkish ships had been involved in trade with Cuba, but that about 10 had been intercepted and ordered to transship their cargoes instead of continuing to Cuba.

He said he had no information on the nature of the cargoes concerned. According to information here, the ships were trading between Soviet ports on the Black Sea and Cuba.

U.S. ENVOY CALLS ON HIM

The Turkish Minister said that early this month the U.S. Ambassador in Ankara, Raymond A. Hare, called on the Turkish Government and asked that shipments to Cuba be forbidden.

President Kennedy called attention to the problem in his news conference September 13.

He said: "Our friends in NATO must realize the implications of their ships' engaging in the Cuba trade."

Government sources pointed out then that even if the ships were not carrying arms or military supplies, they were freeing other vessels for such cargoes.

Turkey is the first NATO country to take official action to halt trade to Cuba in view of the President's statement.

Of the U.S. allies, Britain is reported to have the largest share of the Cuban shipments.

WEST'S SHIPS MAJOR CARRIER

(By Max Frankel)

The merchant ships of nations allied with the United States have been the major carriers of oil and other important cargoes to Cuba in the last year.

This fact, reported by reliable U.S. sources, is said to explain the persistent effort being made in New York by Secretary Rusk and by his aides throughout the world to obtain more cooperation in the campaign to inflict economic hardship upon the regime of Premier Castro.

Accurate estimates of the merchant traffic to Cuba have been difficult to obtain. The ownership and control of merchant vessels are not always clearly established.

ESTIMATES MADE OF TRAFFIC

But Secretary Rusk is believed to be working with reports and estimates that convey the following picture:

Merchant vessels made slightly more than 1,000 calls at Cuban ports between January 1 and September 1 this year. Ships owned by Communist-bloc nations made 275 of these calls. About 250 calls were by vessels of non-Communist nations under charter to the Soviet bloc; nearly 500 calls were by vessels operated as well as owned by non-Communist shippers.

In the same period, tankers from non-Communist nations carried about 56 percent of the Soviet oil on which Cuba depends. Non-Communist vessels also carried about 80 percent of the dry cargoes received by Cuba.

Almost none of the non-Communist vessels, however, carried arms or other implements of war. The ships of some Western allies have also increasingly shied away from so-called strategic goods—machine tools, important industrial items and spare parts.

FIFTY CHARTERED BY REDS

At the moment, nearly 50 vessels from non-Communist nations remain under charter to the Soviet bloc for the Cuban trade. The number has declined somewhat over recent months. Many of the charters are due to expire in the coming weeks and U.S. officials are trying to prevent renewals.

The most "substantial" number of the vessels calling at Cuban ports are British-owned. Norway, Greece, Italy, and other maritime nations among the Western Allies and neutrals like Sweden are also represented.

Only a few Canadian ships have called at Cuban ports recently and most of these are said to have been chartered or transferred in a way that left their owners little control. Fewer than 20 of the vessels that have stopped in Cuba this year were from Latin American nations.

No U.S. ships are believed to have been involved in Cuban traffic in any way in recent months.

SEEK TO CAUSE STRAIN

Secretary Rusk and his advisers feel that if they can stop most of this traffic they will impose a considerable strain on the merchant marines of Communist countries. They do not doubt Moscow's ability to convey the goods it wishes, but they hope that the strain would involve annoying diversions from other assignments.

They hope also that interference with this traffic would further complicate economic planning and management in Cuba. Finally, they believe it would be a useful political indication of support for U.S. nonviolent efforts.

PROPOSAL FOR A CARIBBEAN ALLIANCE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, another development that I believe is equally significant, relating to our situation in the Caribbean, has occurred. I

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would like to commend the statement on September 27 by President Orlich, of Costa Rica, who said that his country would be delighted to be host to a conference of Caribbean countries to discuss the formation of a military alliance against Cuba by the Caribbean neighbors. I think that is particularly significant because Costa Rica is known for its programs of peace, good neighborly policies, and as one of the outstanding democracies in the Latin America area.

President Orlich's remarks follow a recent proposal by the Panama's Minister of Finance for a Caribbean military alliance. I understand that the formation of such an alliance has been given serious consideration by the U.S. Department of State, and that it may be one of the chief topics of conversation between Secretary Rusk and the hemispheric foreign ministers in New York next week.

I welcome the initiative of President Orlich and Costa Rica. In one way or another we should take advantage of the determination of our Caribbean friends to mount a collective counterattack against Communist aggression. It would be preferable if the entire Organization of American States could mobilize its energies for this purpose. If that is impossible, however, the next best thing is for the countries most directly concerned to coordinate their response. Wide multilateral consultation is a fine thing. But it must never be an excuse for inaction.

In my speech to the Senate on September 11, I noted that "we have friends in the Caribbean who are willing to stand up and to be counted." At that time I singled out Venezuela and Colombia as countries which do not intend to see the spread of Castro communism and his movement within their borders. It is a pleasure to add Panama and Costa Rica to this list. But even with these additions the list is surely not exhaustive. How can any responsible citizen of the Western Hemisphere look on with indifference while the independence of a neighboring country is either undermined or actively suppressed?

Because of the magnitude of the threat to the hemisphere, I called on September 11 for the establishment of a hemispheric police force responsible to the Organization of American States. Some arrangement along these lines is definitely called for. It is not a proposal which should be killed in committee or strangled by time consuming and futile attempts to secure a majority. The countries which are prepared to act should be given the opportunity to take whatever action may be required under the circumstances.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point an article published in the New York Times of September 28, 1962, dealing with this subject.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

COSTA RICA'S PRESIDENT SEEKS MILITARY ALLIANCE AGAINST CUBA—OFFERS TO BE HOST TO PARLEY TO FORM CARIBBEAN PACT PATTERNED ON NATO

(By Paul P. Kennedy)

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, September 27.—Costa Rica would be delighted to be host to a conference of Caribbean countries to discuss the formation of a military alliance against Cuba, President Francisco J. Orlich Bolmarich said today.

The President said he would be particularly interested in the formation of an alliance patterned on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in which Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela would participate.

Mr. Orlich declared that this combination of states played an important role at the American Foreign Ministers' Conference at Punta Del Este, Uruguay, last January, where it was decided to exclude Cuba from inter-American activities.

In addition, the President voiced his belief that Costa Rica had played a vital role for the United States at the parley.

CONFERENCE SAVED

"We saved the Conference for the United States by making it easier for the United States to have an understanding with Central America, Venezuela, and Colombia," he said.

A proposal for a Caribbean alliance patterned on NATO was put forward recently by Gilberto Arias, the Finance Minister of Panama. The proposal is reported here to have been viewed sympathetically by the United States. Mr. Arias mentioned as possible members the Dominican Republic, and Haiti as well as Central American and northern South American states.

President Orlich said he had had only press reports from the United Nations about talks Daniel Oduber Quiros, Costa Rica's Foreign Minister, had yesterday with Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Mr. Orlich said he had not received an official report from Mr. Oduber.

The President indicated that it was premature to discuss how Costa Rica, one of the few Latin American countries without an army, could contribute to a military alliance against Cuba. In World War II, however, Costa Rica played an active role. She was the first country to declare war on Japan following Pearl Harbor, doing so even before the United States.

BASE WAS PROVIDED

In addition, she provided a base for a task force to combat enemy activity and furnished harbor facilities for Allied antiaircraft-warfare units.

President Orlich, finishing his first 4 months in office, had been harassed by fiscal problems, which has been becoming increasingly serious since 1956.

He said that he hoped that a loan of \$10 million to \$15 million could be arranged shortly with the United States. The loan has been under discussion for several weeks.

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I read to the Senate a UPI ticker dispatch, as follows:

DALLAS.—Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, who commanded Federal troops during the Little Rock school integration crisis in 1957, said yesterday he had no fear of violence in Mississippi and "I certainly advocate no violence."

Walker said thousands of Americans are ready to join him to speak and defend the sovereignty of the State of Mississippi. He said he will go directly to Mississippi to stand by Governor Barnett if Federal troops are sent into the State to enroll Negro James Meredith at the University of Mississippi.

Walker, who resigned from the Army and became a spokesman for conservative causes, said a statement from Washington that he could be held in contempt of court if he interfered in Mississippi was "unusual, shocking, and amazing."

"The most important thing today is unity of the United States and this (the integration dispute) is not accomplishing unity," Walker said.

"I was against the principle of forced integration in Little Rock, and I am against it now," he said. "The whole Army made it fully known that they had no desire to take part in that issue."

Walker, who said he could see little difference in use of U.S. marshals or Federal troops to force integration in Mississippi, did not say what his plans would be if marshals were sent to challenge Barnett.

"I intend to go to Mississippi if and when they use Federal troops," he said.

"Lots of people are not waiting for me," Walker said. "They're already going to Mississippi from California to Carolina."

MOBILE, ALA.—A 200-man contingent of Alabama volunteers, carrying arms and ammunition, was scheduled to leave today to help Gov. Ross Barnett keep a Negro out of the University of Mississippi.

A spokesman for the newly formed Citizens for Preservation of Democracy (CPD) said the men would leave here at 11 a.m. EDT, apparently by bus or truck.

Once in Mississippi, the men hoped to join former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, who has promised to lead a conservative crusade protesting any use of Federal troops to enforce integration at the University of Mississippi.

The CPD spokesman, who refused to be identified, said the group had conferred with the head of the Mississippi Highway Patrol and with a member of Lt. Gov. Paul Johnson's staff before planning the move.

I wish to make only brief comment on this shocking story. I am confident that the overwhelming majority of the citizens of Mississippi recognize the importance of maintaining government by law, and that the Constitution of the United States is, after all, the supreme law of the land.

The kind of reaction portrayed by this news dispatch on the part of some people, who have apparently suffered a lapse of good judgment, displays a silly performance on their part. Nevertheless, it is serious, and will take on in the world the coloring of the threat of rebellion. It will feed the flames of Communist propaganda.

I hope that the wise and patriotic people of Mississippi make clear to their State government officials and to meddlers advocating rebellion from outside the State that there is no room anywhere in this country, including Mississippi, for any action that takes on the color of rebellion. People who seek to lead any armed contingent into rebellion against the United States will have to be dealt with, by the use of whatever forces

are necessary to maintain government by law in this country. Such Fascist-minded ex-generals as Mr. Walker must be held to an accounting for the kind of subversive activity which he apparently is engaging in when he gives the impression that he is willing to lead a contingent of people, armed, against the American flag.

I say to all those people in Mississippi, who are seeking to place their unpatriotic conception of law above the Constitution of the United States, that the flag standing behind the chair of the Presiding Officer will prevail anywhere in this country, when any group starts talking in terms of direct action against that flag. When any group loses its head to the degree that this UPI story shows that this group is losing its head and is acting as though they can lead a rebellion against the American flag, they must be dealt with by the use of whatever enforcement power is necessary to preserve the Constitution and all it stands for in this Government of ours by law instead of by men.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12900) making appropriations for certain civil functions administered by the Department of Defense, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority and certain river basin commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I regret that again this year, the public works appropriation bill is being considered at the tail end of the session.

I do not believe it is necessary for me to give a lengthy explanation of the bill. The report on it is on the desks of Senators, and I believe it quite clearly sets forth the action of the committee.

Except with respect to title IV, I believe the bill is noncontroversial. I expect that amendments will be offered to both increase and decrease the amounts recommended for the public works acceleration program. Frankly, the committee recommendation is a compromise. Some members desired a lower figure, others felt that a larger amount should be provided. In a moment I will ask that the committee amendments be adopted en bloc and that the bill as thus amended be considered as original text, so that the Senate will have ample opportunity to work its will on the bill, and title IV in particular.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc; that the bill as thus amended be regarded, for purposes of amendment, as original text; and that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are, as follows:

On page 3, line 19, after the word "construction", to strike out "\$16,561,900" and insert "\$19,192,300".

On page 4, line 12, after the word "construction", to strike out "\$762,361,000" and insert "\$807,962,500".

On page 6, at the beginning of line 9, to strike out "\$70,500,000" and insert "\$75,954,000", and in line 10, after the word "expended", to insert a colon and "Provided, That funds herein appropriated for planning on Cache River, Arkansas, shall be used to the extent necessary to study the effect of the project on agricultural lands along the lower Cache River and along the White River downstream from the confluence to determine whether additional protection should be provided for these lands in connection with the Cache River project and for preparation and submission of a report thereon to the Appropriation Committees."

On page 11, at the beginning of line 14, to strike out "\$7,100,000" and insert "\$9,420,000", and in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$5,610,000" and insert "\$8,030,000".

On page 12, line 8, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$153,077,000" and insert "\$160,361,000".

On page 13, line 2, after the word "law", to strike out "\$38,150,000" and insert "\$36,444,600".

On page 13, line 20, after the word "program", to strike out "\$10,173,000" and insert "\$12,517,000".

On page 14, line 12, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$106,508,000" and insert "\$109,576,000"; in line 13, after the word "which", to strike out "\$103,276,000" and insert "\$105,576,000"; and in line 15, after the word "and", to strike out "\$3,232,000" and insert "\$4,000,000".

On page 19, after line 4, to insert: "After September 30, 1962, the position of Commissioner of Reclamation shall have the annual rate of compensation as provided for positions listed in section 2205(a) of title 5, United States Code, so long as held by the present incumbent."

On page 23, line 16, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$2,860,974,000" and insert "\$2,885,391,000".

On page 25, line 3, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$261,845,000" and insert "\$267,895,000", and in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert "\$9,000,000".

On page 27, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$425,000" and insert "\$414,000".

On page 29, line 7, after "December 31", to strike out "1962" and insert "1963".

On page 29, after line 12, to insert:

"TITLE IV

"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

"Public works acceleration

"For expenses necessary to enable the President to provide for carrying out the purposes of the Public Works Acceleration Act, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, \$500,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 30, line 1, to change the title number from "IV" to "V", and in line 3, to change the section number from "401" to "501".

On page 30, line 10, to change the section number from "402" to "502".

On page 31, line 18, to change the section number from "403" to "503".

On page 31, line 24, to change the section number from "404" to "504".

On page 32, line 4, to change the section number from "405" to "505".

On page 32, line 15, to change the section number from "406" to "506".

On page 33, line 5, to change the section number from "407" to "507".

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as is customary, the Subcommittee on Public Works divided itself into three subcommittees for the consideration of the pending bill. The portion of the public works appropriation bill dealing with reclamation and the power marketing agencies of the Department of the Interior was handled by my good and able friend, the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who is also the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The portion of the bill covering the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority was handled by my good friend, the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. I handled the portion dealing with the civil functions of the Department of the Army and the Public Works Acceleration Act.

The hearings on this bill started on March 27, and continued through September 21, 1962. The subcommittee held 47 sessions for the purpose of taking testimony, and 4 executive sessions for the purpose of marking up the bill. The subcommittee heard 1,129 witnesses, which included representatives of various organizations; 872 of the witnesses appeared before the subcommittee dealing with civil functions, all but 24 of the remaining witnesses appeared before the subcommittee headed by the Senator from Arizona. The hearings comprise 5 volumes, which contain 4,252 pages of testimony. Senators may observe them on their desks. They constitute an extremely high stack.

Mr. President, with respect to title I, before marking up the civil functions portion of this bill, I reviewed every project that was presented to the subcommittee, budgeted or unbudgeted. I examined into every single request made of the subcommittee for planning or construction. After all the requests were made, I called the Engineers back to obtain their views on the projects presented to the subcommittee.

The purpose was to find out whether all the requests which were made by outsiders could be handled by the Corps of Engineers and whether the corps had the capability to undertake the projects submitted for consideration.

In order to balance the bill, and in order to take care of worthy areas not previously included in the bill, I recommended to the subcommittee the inclusion of a number of projects that had been requested by witnesses from all over the country, and by Members of both the Senate and House of Representatives. I hope that the Senate will agree to the recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations and that it will be possible to retain the majority of the projects in the conference with the House.

The House committee added 12 unbudgeted construction projects and 10 unbudgeted planning items. The House sent us a bill which on its face was under the budget, but in order to attain that goal the House reduced the budget for construction by \$23,861,000, of which \$20 million was a reduction for savings and slippage.

Restoration of the budget estimates accounts for \$23,861,000 of the \$45,601,500